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Birch Stewart Kolasch & Birch LLP
PO Box 747
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EXAMINER

PUENTE, EMERSON C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2113

DATE MAILED: 12/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/552,701	Applicant(s) HARUHIKO ET AL.	
	Examiner Emerson C Puente	Art Unit 2113	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8 and 10-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8 and 10-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1, 3-8, and 10-18 have been examined. Claims 2 and 9 were cancelled. Claims 1, 4-8, 11-15, 17, and 18 are rejection in view of new grounds of rejection. Claims 3 and 10 remain rejected under Omichi and claim 16 under Omichi in view of Lin.

This action is made **Non-Final**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 3 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Japanese Patent No. 01-223586 of Omichi et al. referred hereinafter “Omichi”.

In regards to claim 3, Omichi discloses a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory including:

a nonvolatile memory (see item 4 figure 1);

a boot ROM (see item 4 figure 1);

a RAM (see item 5 figure 1);

a CPU for running a program stored in said boot ROM and RAM (see item 5 figure 1);

and

a communication circuit for controlling a communication with a check system (see figure 1), said boot ROM having stored a control program(see page 5-6) for jobs of:

upon receiving a test command issued from said check system, receiving a test program for said nonvolatile memory from said check system to be stored in said RAM (see page 7 and 9);

running said test program (see page 6); and

sending a test result to said check system (see page 6)

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In regards to claim 10, Omichi discloses an IC card packing a computer having a built-in nonvolatile memory including:

- a nonvolatile memory (see item 4 figure 1);
- a boot ROM (see item 4 figure 1);
- a RAM (see item 5 figure 1);
- a CPU for running a program stored in said boot ROM and RAM (see figure 1); and
- a communication circuit for controlling a communication with a check system (see figure 1),

said boot ROM having stored a control program (see page 5-6) for jobs of:

- upon receiving a test command issued from said check system, receiving a test program for said nonvolatile memory from said check system to be stored in said RAM (see page 7 and 9);

- running said test program (see page 6); and
- sending a test result to said check system (see page 6)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Omichi in further view of US Patent No 5,818,848 of Lin et al. referred hereinafter "Lin".

In regards to claim 16, Omichi teaches all claimed subjected matter, as stated above, except a plurality of microcomputers each having a built-in volatile memory, and wherein said check system comprises a control computer connected to a plurality of external communication

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devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of said plurality of microcomputers each connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively

However, Lin discloses a check system which comprises a control computer connected to a plurality of external communication devices comprising of a test circuitry, for intensively control a check-up of said microcomputers (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate a check system including a control computer, connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of a plurality of IC cards connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi discloses the testing of an IC card and having a control computer, connected to a plurality of integrated circuits or external communication devices which are connected to a corresponding IC card, as per teaching of Lin, would provide for an more efficient means of testing of IC cards.

Furthermore, Omichi discloses a microcomputer including a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit and running of said test program on said RAM (see page 5-9), and Lin discloses testing a plurality of integrated circuits or microcomputers in response to receiving test commands issued by the control computer (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67), thus indicating each of said plurality of microcomputers including a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit in response to receiving a test command issued by the control computer and running of said test program on said RAM.

Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese Patent No. 01-223586 of Omichi et al. referred hereinafter "Omichi" in view of US Patent No. 5,029,168 of Chan.

In regards to claim 1, Omichi discloses a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory including:

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a communication circuit for receiving a test program for a nonvolatile memory for an external check system (see figure 1 and page 5);

a RAM on which said test program is run (see item 5 figure 1 and page 9);

a boot ROM comprising a control program (see page 7 lines 1-8) and running of said test program on said RAM (see page 9);

However, Omichi fails to disclose:

upon receiving a test command issued by the external check system, enabling said receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit

Chan discloses handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling said receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit (see column 3 lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling said receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit(see column 3 lines 20-30). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi is concerned with testing and incorporating handshaking enables one to test whether the connection is correct before the sending the test program (see column 3 lines 20-30), as per teaching of Chan.

In regards to claim 4, Omichi discloses a check system of a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory furnished with:

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at least one external communication device connected to said microcomputer in such a manner so as to allow a communication in a one-to-one correspondence. Omichi discloses the microcomputer is mounted to a reader/writer (or host computer) and exchanges data with the reader/writer (see page 6);

each external communication device including,

a storage device having a stored a test program for a built-in nonvolatile memory in said microcomputer. Omichi indicates the storage of the operations test program in the testing device (see page 8), and

a communication microcomputer for sending said test program to said microcomputer. It would be inherent for the external device to have a communication microcomputer in order to establish communication with the microcomputer, enabling it to send said test program to said microcomputer.

wherein said microcomputer includes a boot ROM comprising a control program see page 7 lines 1-8) and running of said test program on said RAM (see item 4 figure 1 and page 5-8).

However, Omichi fails to disclose:

upon receiving a test command issued by the external check system, enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit

Chan discloses handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit (see column 3 lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external

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check system through said communication circuit(see column 3 lines 20-30). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi is concerned with testing and incorporating handshaking enables one to test whether the connection is correct before the sending the test program (see column 3 lines 20-30), as per teaching of Chan.

In regards to claim 6, Omichi discloses a check system of a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory furnished with an external communication device including:

a storage device having stored a test program for said microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory. Omichi indicates the storage of the operations test program in the testing device (see page 8),

a communication control circuit for controlling a communication with said microcomputer. Omichi discloses sending of data blocks from the external device containing mode identification information to determine kind of processing, which constitutes controlling a communication with said microcomputer (see page 7).

a communication microcomputer for sending said test program to said microcomputer when checking the built-in nonvolatile memory therein. It would be inherent for the external device to have a communication microcomputer in order to establish a communication means with microcomputer, enabling it to send said test program to said microcomputer.

wherein said microcomputer includes a boot ROM comprising a control program see page 7 lines 1-8) and running of said test program on said RAM (see item 4 figure 1 and page 5-8).

However, Omichi fails to disclose:

upon receiving a test command issued by the external check system, enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit

Chan discloses handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating

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enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit (see column 3 lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit(see column 3 lines 20-30). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi is concerned with testing and incorporating handshaking enables one to test whether the connection is correct before the sending the test program (see column 3 lines 20-30), as per teaching of Chan.

In regards to claim 8, Omichi discloses the an IC card packing a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory including:

- a communication circuit for receiving a test program for a nonvolative memory for an external check system (see figure 1 and page 5) ; and

- a RAM on which said test program is run (see item 5 figure 1 and page 9).

- a boot ROM comprising a control program see page 7 lines 1-8) and running of said test program on said RAM (see item 4 figure 1 and page 5-8).

However, Omichi fails to disclose:

- upon receiving a test command issued by the external check system, enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit

Chan discloses handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit (see column 3 lines 20-30).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit(see column 3 lines 20-30). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi is concerned with testing and incorporating handshaking enables one to test whether the connection is correct before the sending the test program (see column 3 lines 20-30), as per teaching of Chan.

In regards to claim 11, Omichi discloses a check system of an IC card packing a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory furnished with:

at least one external communication device connected to said microcomputer packed in said IC card in such a manner so as to allow a communication in a one-to-one correspondence. Omichi discloses the IC card mounted to a reader/writer (or host computer) and exchanges data with the reader/writer (see page 6);

each external communication device including,

a storage device having a stored a test program for a built-in nonvolatile memory in said microcomputer. Omichi indicates the storage of the operations test program in the testing device (see page 8), and

a communication microcomputer for sending said test program to said IC card. It would be inherent for the external device to have a communication microcomputer in order to establish a communication means with IC card, enabling it to send said test program to said IC card.

wherein said microcomputer includes a boot ROM comprising a control program see page 7 lines 1-8) and running of said test program on said RAM (see item 4 figure 1 and page 5-8).

However, Omichi fails to disclose:

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upon receiving a test command issued by the external check system, enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit

Chan discloses handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit (see column 3 lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit(see column 3 lines 20-30). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi is concerned with testing and incorporating handshaking enables one to test whether the connection is correct before the sending the test program (see column 3 lines 20-30), as per teaching of Chan.

In regards to claim 13, Omichi discloses a check system of an IC card packing a microcomputer having a built-in nonvolatile memory furnished with an external communication device including:

a storage device having stored a test program for a built-in nonvolatile memory in said microcomputer packed in said IC card. Omichi indicates the storage of the operations test program in the testing device (see page 8),

a communication control circuit for controlling a communication with said IC card. Omichi discloses sending of data blocks from the external device containing mode identification information to determine kind of processing, which constitutes controlling a communication with said IC card(see page 7).

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a communication microcomputer for sending said test program to said IC card when checking the built-in nonvolatile memory therein. It would be inherent for the external device to have a communication microcomputer in order to establish a communication means with the IC card, enabling it to send said test program to said IC card.

wherein said microcomputer includes a boot ROM comprising a control program see page 7 lines 1-8) and running of said test program on said RAM (see item 4 figure 1 and page 5-8).

However, Omichi fails to disclose:

upon receiving a test command issued by the external check system, enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit

Chan discloses handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit (see column 3 lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi to incorporate handshaking wherein a host computer, or external check system, transmit a signal to a PC or UUT, thus indicating receiving a test command issued by the external check system, and if it is connected correctly, the PC or UUT transmits signal back to the host computer enabling the host computer to send out of software instructions, thus indicating enabling receiving of said test program from said external check system through said communication circuit(see column 3 lines 20-30). A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi is concerned with testing and incorporating handshaking enables one to test whether the connection is correct before the sending the test program (see column 3 lines 20-30), as per teaching of Chan.

Claims 5, 7,12, 14,15,17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Omichi in view of Chan and in further view of Lin.

In regards to claim 5 and 7, Omichi in view of Chan teaches all claimed subjected matter, as stated above, except a control computer, connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of a plurality of microcomputers each having a built-in nonvolatile memory and connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively.

However, Lin discloses a check system comprising of a control computer connected to a plurality of integrated circuits comprising of a test circuitry, for intensively control a check-up of a plurality of integrated circuits (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi in view of Chan to incorporate a check system including a control computer, connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of a plurality of microcomputers each having a built-in nonvolatile memory and connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi discloses the testing of microcomputers and having a control computer, connected to a plurality of integrated circuits or external communication devices which are connected to a corresponding microcomputer, as per teaching of Lin, would provide for an more efficient means of testing of microcomputers.

In regards to claim 12 and 14, Omichi in view of Chan teaches all claimed subjected matter, as stated above, except a control computer, connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of a plurality of IC cards connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively.

However, Lin discloses a check system, which comprises a control computer connected to a plurality of integrated circuits comprising of a test circuitry, for intensively control a check-up of a plurality of integrated circuits (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi in view of Chan to incorporate a check system including a control computer, connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for

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intensively controlling a check-up of a plurality of IC cards connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi discloses the testing of an IC card and having a control computer, connected to a plurality of integrated circuits or external communication devices which are connected to a corresponding IC card, as per teaching of Lin, would provide for an more efficient means of testing of IC cards.

In regards to claim 15, Omichi in view of Chan teaches all claimed subjected matter, as stated above, except a plurality of microcomputers each having a built-in volatile memory, and wherein said check system comprises a control computer connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of said plurality of microcomputers each connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively.

However, Lin discloses a check system which comprises a control computer connected to a plurality of external communication devices comprising of a test circuitry, for intensively control a check-up of said microcomputers (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Omichi in view of Chan to incorporate a check system including a control computer, connected to a plurality of external communication devices, for intensively controlling a check-up of a plurality of IC cards connected to said plurality of external communication devices, respectively. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Omichi because Omichi discloses the testing of an IC card and having a control computer, connected to a plurality of integrated circuits or external communication devices which are connected to a corresponding IC card, as per teaching of Lin, would provide for an more efficient means of testing of IC cards.

Furthermore, Omichi in view of Chan a microcomputer including a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit and running of said test program on said RAM and Lin discloses testing a plurality of integrated circuits or microcomputers in response to receiving test commands issued by the control computer (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67), thus

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indicating each of said plurality of microcomputers including a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit in response to receiving a test command issued by the control computer and running of said test program on said RAM.

In regards to claim 17 and 18, Omichi in view of Chan discloses a microcomputer including a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit and running of said test program on said RAM (see page 5-9), and Lin discloses testing a plurality of integrated circuits or microcomputers in response to receiving test commands issued by the control computer (see figure 2 and column 2 lines 21-25 and column 4 lines 60-67), thus indicating each of said plurality of microcomputers including a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit in response to receiving a test command issued by the control computer and running of said test program on said RAM.

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments filed August 6, 2004 fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

Arguments regarding claims 1, 4-8, 11-15, 17, and 18 are moot in view of new grounds of rejection.

In regards to applicant's argument regarding claim 3 that states "Omichi fails to teach or suggest the claimed boot ROM having stored a control program for jobs of 'upon receiving a test command issued from said check system, receiving a test program for said nonvolatile memory from said check system to be stored in said RAM' ", examiner respectfully disagrees.

Omichi teaches receiving a data block comprising mode identification information and test program (see page 7 and 8), thus indicating "upon receiving a test command issued from said check system, receiving a test program for said nonvolatile memory from said check system to be stored in said RAM". Examiner maintains rejection.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on

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combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Omichi discloses the a boot ROM comprising a control program for enabling receiving of said test program through a communication circuit in response to receiving a test command issued by the external check system and Lin discloses the teaching of testing the plurality of integrated circuits microcomputers with a control computer, thus indicating the limitations set forth. Examiner maintains rejection.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emerson C Puente whose telephone number is (571) 272-3652. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert W Beausoliel can be reached on (571) 272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Emerson Puente
12/12/04


ROBERT BEAUSOLIEL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100